TRADE WITH CUBA.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINING INTERESTS.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN A NEW FIELD-CUBAN ORE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND COAL

IN RETURN-PROTECTED CORPORATIONS SKULKING UNDER THE ENGLISH FLAG-NECESSITY FOR RECIPROCITY.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 9 .- Iron mining is the newest industry of this ancient Spanish town. Less than ten years ago the first iron claim in the mountains of Eastern Cuba was officially recognized. Now there are three American corporations developing large tracts of rich mining territory, building railways to the coast, and exporting ore to Pennsylvania. The oldest of these companies, the Juragua, has been in successful operation since 1885, when it received a series of liberal concessions from the Spanish Government. It has a most extensive plant, representing with the land an investment of over \$2,500,000. It employs 2,000 miners and railway workmen, has a rolling stock of 1,600 cars, and requires for the transportation of its ore a fleet of twenty steamers. Two other companies, the Spanish-American and the Sigue, have been recently organized in New-York and Philadelphia for work in the foothills flanking the mountain range. The importance of this industry, which has been in existence hardly more than six years, is shown by the commercial statistics furnished to me by the American Consul, Mr. Reimer, whose official service here has been exceedingly useful, and even brilliant, especially in directing the attention of Northern capitalists to the mineral wealth of these mountains. During 1890 the iron ore exported to the United States amounted to 357,060 tons, with a valuation of \$775,180 99, and the manganese to 25,187 tons, valued at \$199,910 46. This year these exports will reach \$1,500,000 at the lowest estimace. It is easy and economical mining, since the ore is broken up by surface blasting, and carried by short narrow-gauge railways to a long pier at Santiago, where it is dumped like coal from the cars into the freight steamers. It is most valuable ore, and the mountains seem, from surface indications, to be well stocked with it. The policy of reciprocity as applied to these

Southern countries has been supposed to be restricted to the exchange of such products as cannot be supplied on one side or the other. Brazil, which needs to import its food supplies and manufactured goods, can profit largely by ex changing for these on the freest terms and with the fewest possible restrictions its coffee, sugar and rubber, which cannot be produced in the United States. In the present instance reciprocity bus a wider application. The iron product of Cuba, already large and apparently capable of immense development, is brought into a market supplied and sometimes overstocked with Amercan ore. It is not the precise kind of reciprocity which has been advocated in Pennsylvania; but t does not operate disadvantageously for Amercan interests, as can be readily shown. In order to carry the ore from Cuba to the United States large fleet of steamers has to be employed. These vessels at first went back empty or with ballast, but it was not long before they were taking coal to the West Indies. The export of American coal has been largely increased in this way. and since these ore steamers have special facilities or carrying it and can afford to take it at low ties rather than to go South without cargo, they nda, already displaced English coal in many to a ouds. In other words, while the Spanish in the in the iron deposits of Eastern Cuba are marlertain extent competitors of the ore-workers shine United States, they are also opening a new e ket for Pennsylvania coal. Cuban iron ore apped to the American market facilitates the exportation of Pennsylvania coal to the West Indies and active competition with the Cardiff industries. Meanwhile, the American iron miner is protected by the tariff and paid higher wages than the Spanish worker employed in these mountains. The duty paid on the Santiago ore when it enters the United States operates to increase the carnings of American coal-miners and furnishes a margin for higher wages to American ironminers than are received by the same class of Spanish workers. At the same time it does not prevent the employment of American capital in developing the resources of Cuba and enlarging

Cuba which needs plain treatment and sharp cite'sm. The syndicate controlling the Juragua mines comprises, as I am informed, the Pennsylvania Steel Works, of Steelton, and the Bethlehem Iron Works, both Pennsylvania corporations whose business has been systematically protected and developed by the tariff. Their prosperity is wholly to be attributed to protection furnished by American legislation. If these cor-

re, of which 382,247 tons have been shipped, valued at \$975,091.45. The remaining exports mounting to \$490,299 90, have included leaf tobacco, cigars, hides, mahogany, cedar, cocoanuts. honey and beesway. There are coffee plantations in this district, but the product does not suffice for marvellously increased her popularity by her symmetric forms. home consumption and there is no surplus for pathetic attitude toward the "cigarreras" when the by sailing vessels under various flags, the Ward steamers taking this class of freight from Cienfuegos and handling little of it at this end of the island. The great volume of the exports is shipped to the United States, the ore having largely increased the amount. The American market is almost the

customs laws discriminate sharply against Ameriall lines of merchandise. In cotton textiles Spanish merchants have a marked advantage over American competitors. For example, calico, nankeen, silesia, wrappings of cotton without carding, and analogous textures with straight threads, plain raw or dyed, are subject to a duty of \$5.65 per hundred kilograms if of Spanish manufacture. but to a duty of \$11 25 if of American manu-The same textures having from 11 to 16 discriminates heavily against them without conferring any benefit upon the people of the island, who are taxed heavily for their food supplies and

nearly every article of foreign importation. Reciprocity is needed in order that the inequitable conditions of trade between the United States and the Spanish West Indies may be readjusted.

AMERICAN PHYSICIANS IN BERLIN.

MINISTER PHELPS'S EFFORTS IN THEIR BEHALF -THE KOCH LYMPH.

Dr. F. C. Husson, who has just returned from visit to Berlin, where he was sent about two months ago by the New-York Pasteur Institute to study the Koch lymph treatment, said to a reporter lately: "The prevailing topic of conversation among physicians in 2.000 American physicians have called upon Minister Phelps, who has done everything in his power to cuable his countrymen to obtain a supply of lymph. Many physicians representing prominent hospitals in this country have been unable after the most streamous endeavors to obtain even a small quantity of the remedy, and have returned home disgusted, while endeavors to obtain even a small quantity of the remedy, and have returned home disgusted, while others who represented no hospitals at all have ob-tained their little phial of the precious find, and have started for home in great glee with the determination to found a hospital at once and thereby win a reputation and a fortune. These little bottle: cost \$6.50 each, and although they are said to hold several thousand injections, the truth is that not more than three or four patients can be treated with a single phial.

"After one has obtained a phial of the lymph there is no certainty that ac can get another when he wants it. Suppose that you have a man pretty nearly cured, what can you do if your remedy gives out! Your patient will get worse instead of better. Dr. Koch has given the secret of his discovery to the German Government. which is now making the lymph. Like almost all new remedies I think that the virtues of the lymph have been exaggerated by our profession. Dr. Koch him self says that at least eighteen months will be required to effect a permanent cure. This is particularly true in the case of tuberculosis. Personally, I consider

invascients which the cartifactive to produce the first ideal by American equilation. If these carrieds are the control of the

CHRISTINA.

HER KINDNESS TO THE CIGARRERAS.

exportation. The ore is carried to the United States by steamers under the American flag. The sugar is shipped from the four ports mainly by sailing vessels under various flags, the Ward when it is stated that the families of the "cigarreras the amount. The American market is almost the consequences. It was impossible to discover how the only one open to the productions of this quarter fire began, and when the fire department reached of Cuba. Free sugar involves increased trade and prosperity for Santiago. It renders necessary a readjustment of commercial exchanges on an equitable basis. If reciprocity he refused by Spain the free market will be closed after July 1. control, and every vestige of the flourishing factory was levelled to the ground by that time. In return for the free market for sugar Spain some taxing American flour about \$5.25 a barrel Madrilene life. She is proverbilly good-looking, good-modified to the most picturesque features of madrilene life. in the interest of its own merchants. Flour shipped from New-York to Spanish ports and reshipped from New-York to Spanish ports and repacked enters practically without payment for
duty, and much of it comes in this way. The
constants laws discriminate shorply against Amerisilk handkerchief tied with exquisite art on her dark can breadstuffs in the interest of Spanish traders who are to-day opposing reciprocity from selfish motives and sprightly spanish traders and she is full of what the Spaniards call "gracia." government. The same practice is followed in all lines of merchandise. In cotton textiles Span as she is single; and when she marties, which she as she is single; and when she marries, which she generally does at an early age, toiling away with redoubled energy to support her handsome lazy husband, and subsequently her babies.

Thousands of these interesting creatures were left entirely unprovided for by the fearful catastrophe, and all the a who decoupled on these for their catastrophe.

and all those who depended on them for their daily bread were threatened with absolute starvation. The authorities displayed a great deal of energy and also much sympathy with the sufferers, the Lieutenantthreads are taxed \$7.90 if of Spanish and \$21 if
of American manufacture. The comparison might
be extended to every class of dryggods, hardware be extended to every class of drygoods, hardware and general merchandise. American merchants are crowded out of the Cuba market. The tariff of the condagration. More than 10,000 people were crowded there watching the alarming progress of the flames, but all eyes and hearts turned in another direction when the cry was raised in the Calle-de-Mesor de-Paredes that "the Queen was coming." The poor little eigerreras, who had been wringing their hands in despair, surrounded the Royal carriage, weeping cheering and blessing their "Mother and the mother of their children" as they call the tender hearted Regent. The young Queen was very pale, and her delicate face was glowing with pity as she stepped from her barriage and spoke words of hope and comfort to the sobbing girls. The scene was an indescribable one; the girls pressed forward, knelt before Her Majesty, hissing her hands and the hem of her black dress; crying out that they knew she would save them and theirs; some of them holding up their children

The Queen was herself crying bitterly, and when she was at last reluctantly allowed to depart she was followed by such blessings as it is seldom the good for-Berlin Is, of course, Dr. Koch's discovery. More than tune of sovereigns to hear. On the morrow a deputa-2,000 American physicians have called upon Minister Iton composed of fifty cigarreras presented itself at was, however, cut short by the appearance on the that a representative committee should be admitted to chosen, they were conducted to the Queen's audience soom. They took with them a lovely little boy of six sion to a policy which he considered to be wrong. ce without delay, and ten girls having been years old with great black eyes and carly hair, as a representative of the eighty-five orphans of dead cigar reras who are cared for so tenderly by Queen Christina in the Casa de Caridad (House of Charity), close by the ow ruined tobacco factory, and which narrowly escaped being also burned down on the night of the conflagration. Her Majesty took the little boy in her own motherly arms and kissed him several times, saying to his enreptured aunt, who was standing close to her, shedding tears of delight, "What a dear little fellow; why, he is just the size of the King!" She had atily add the doctor in the partition or barrack plant sists of about 100 separate cottages scattered the grounds. Among the institutions where it the being treatment I may meating the Hospital, where there are fifty patients, and iversity Surgical Clinic, where about forty male made patients are under the care of Dr. von ann. I was at the Moabite Hospital almost day because they had better facilities for the cent than elsewhere. Dr. Cornet, who has been cent than elsewhere. Dr. Cornet, who has been cent than elsewhere and physicians, invited me to the kind to American physicians, invited me to the kind to American physicians are excellent results. a form of speech, and the worthy secretary was simply cheered and thanked by the overloyed girls, who at

Free From Lime and Alum

Royal Baking Powder

Is the only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be free from both lime and alum and absolutely pure. This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove all the tartrate of lime. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and it is used in no baking powder except the "Royal."

Dr. Edward G. Love, formerly analytical chemist for the U. S. Government, who made the analyses for the New York State Board of Health in their investigation of baking powders, says of the purity and wholesomeness of the "Royal":

"I find the Royal Baking Powder composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substance.

(Late U. S. Gov't Chemist) "E. G. LOVE, PH. D."

Prof. Love's tests, and the recent official tests by the United States and Canadian Governments, show the Royal Baking Powder to be superior to all others in strength and leavening power. It is the purest and most economical.

is to be asked flercely.

"I am sure I don't know dear," said she, meckly.
There was an uncount table silence for several nutres. Then the attorney said, with considerably re-emphasis than can be reproduced in words: "Now crow what that — foot meant by saying when he me that he would teas me the radiments of law, he had to spend good money to do it. I thought he signing to sue me."

SOME OF MR. DOWNEYS EXPERIENCES.

in Nevern square:
One of his great successes was the "smiling photo-

LONDON NOTES

SIR HENRY JAMES AND THE WOOLSACK-THE NEW JUDGE.

London, January 2. The elevation of Sir Henry James to the Upper House as a Life Peer and Lord of Appeal marks the close of the political career of one of the most popular statesmen of the day. For more than twenty years he has sat in the House Commons, where he distinguished himself by his to his opponents. With the single exception of Sir Charles Russell, he is the best speaker and the most successful cross examiner at the English bar, and his eminence as a lawyer was recognized by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, when he placed at his disposal the Lord High Chancel'orship Tempting as was this offer of the greatest office in the gif scene of Senor Villalia, secretary to the Civil Governor. of the Crown, which carries with it a salary of \$50,000 a year, a peerage and fank next to Royalty, Sir Henry declined it on the ground of his conscientious scruples concerning the Home Rule projects of Mr. Gladstone, and preferred to

Unmarried, handsome and possessed of an adequate income, he is a universal favorite in society Although shrewd and profound as a jurisconsult, he gives one the impression of being a creature of impulse, a man of deep emotions and of much warmth of heart. It may be only his manner, but, if so, it is a sin-gularly successful counterfeit, for it endears him to all, and especially to the great ladies who rule London society. Much of his popularity among men is attributable to the fact that besides hind words for them all, and told them that she would do all in her power to relieve their dire distress. They then proceeded to explain that what they wanted was a excellent sport for others. He is the lessee of place where they might start their trade afresh, and some capital grouse moors and deer forests in senor Villaiba, speaking in the Queen's name, promised to have this request taken into immediate consideration. He added that the Regent adopted a subscription list for the relief of their present so numerous needs, and that she had headed invited by the relief of their present so numerous needs, and that she had headed invited by the relief of their present so numerous needs, and that she had headed invited by the relief of their present so numerous needs.

A LESSON IN LAW.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

A young lawyer who has been practising at the bar for maybe three or four years received one Christmas present which he did not appeciate. It was a nice enough present, but—well, the whole story had better been told.

nice enough present, but—well, the whole story had better been told.

On Christmas morning a messenger boy brought to the young attorney's house a package done up in brown paper and tied with very ineffensive-looking string. He carried the package into the dialing room, where his wife sat at breakfast, and she of course started up full of excitement and curiosity. In fact it was she who took the bread-knife and cut the string. Her hands removed the brown paper and uncovered the inner skin of white paper scaled with red wax. A card, a plain visiting card, lay there. The young lawyer saw it, and heaven preserve us! blushed. The card bore the name of a client of his whose case he had conducted laboriously and expensively to defeat.

"What does he mean by sending me a present!" he asked. "The last time he was in my office I felt inclined to pitch him out of the window."

"Perhaps he wants to make up at Christmas time, dear." his sentler half suggested, as she proceeded to

NEXT SUMMER'S GOWNS.

BEAUTIFUL GINGHAMS AND OTHER COT-TONS.

The new ginghams or zephyr cloths that now crowd the counters are imported thus carly, with other simple cottons, lawns and tennis-figurels, to enable women to finish the simple sewing during the cool days of midwinter and in the quiet of Lent. The new cottons are all in percule finish; the glace satines that were formerly a part of these goods have entirely disappeared. The zephyr cloths are shown calefly in stripes and banded effects in small size and pro-nounced patterns; eand there are many large bold plaids, which will be made up on the bias in a man-ner similar to the wool plaids now seen. A note worthy feature of the new singhams is the use of chene or "printed yarn" effects, so called because such lines and figures are printed in the yarn before the goods are woven. This produces plaids in a variety of delicate colors, through which shimmering lines and dashes are seen.

There are also many brocaded glaghams; plain

violet, kyblue, homespun blus, pink or pale olive grounds being strewn with flower balls, scattered irregularly with violets or other small blossoms in white or solid color. There are other ginghams figured with plain brocaded dots, of the marbles. Many delicately tinted ginghams are striped with gay Roman's ripes in a niciley of many soft colors. Lace and embroidered stripes and figures are again introduced in fancy ginghams, though these are no longer in the majority as they were last year. but are rather the exception. The most gralifying matter in the new exhibit is the position occupied by fine American ginghams or zephyr ciotis. At 25 cents a yard our manufacturers have put in market a gingham equal in quality to the imported goods at 40 cents, being sixteen hundred threads across, the width of thirty-two inches. In delicate flower-like coloring and in beauty and freshness these ginghams leave nothing to be desired. There is less straining after effect in the patterns of domestic goods than in the imported ginghams; and altogether these ginghams are a hopeful sign that our own manufacturers have learned that, in order to produce the most tasteful effects, pure colors and simplicity of design are to be preferred to outre, striking shades and startling terns. Imported gingbams or zephyr cloths range from 40 to 65 cents a yard.

The cottons next in popularity to fine ginghams are the Madras cloths, a goods a shade lighter in weight than a gingham; and the soft finished percales, which are shown chiefly in white grounds cross-barred with delicate linos of color or striped in the small even stripes which dealers call "tape stripes" from rip up the white paper with a silver hairpin. In a few seconds a couple of volumes covered in law-sheep were revealed. The attorney took one of the books up and read the fifthe "Blackstone's Commentaties, vol I." the other book was vol. II.

"What in thunder does he mean by sending me this "he asked flericly."

"What is the asked flericly."

"What is a sked fleric y. ceral large coin spots, which are so close together that but analy little of the colored ground shows. The fact that Now already almost the entire season's order of percales has been duplicated by one of the largest retail dealers PHOTOGRAPHING GREAT FOLK.

Thought be spend good money to do it. I thought be was going to sue me."

PHOTOGRAPHING GREAT FOLK.

The photographic blue are especially popular colors in all cotton dress goods. The new perceles and Madras cloths are generally sold at 30 and 35 cents a yard in thirty-two-inch width.

From The Pall Mali Gazette.

You'll get on in life,' said John Bright one day to a shread, energetic Tynesider, after the said Tynesider had do e something for the said John Bright which pleased him very much. That young man was will be now the place of him very much. That young man was will be now the place of him very much. That young man was will be now the place of him very much. That young man was will be now the place of him very much. That young man was will be now the place of him very much. That young man was will be now the place of him very much. The young man was will be now the place of him very much. The young man was will be now the place of him very much. The young man was will be now the place of him very much. The young had old man. Mr. Downey is the grand old man, but how, when, the him the place of the blood, peers of the realm, peers of the realm, soldiers and statesmen, men of letters and women of letters, queens of beauty, private beauties, and leantles of the blood, peers of the realm, peers of the realm, soldiers and statesmen, men of letters and women of letters, queens of beauty, private beauties, and leantles of the bloods down the long peerspective of years past, he can summon to the session of sweet silent thought a series of triumph which must be very graitfying. No other places of the place of triumph which had been to the general peerspective of years past, he can summon to the session of sweet silent thought a series of triumph which had been to the general peerspective of years past, he can summon to the session of sweet silent thought a series of triumph which had been to the general peerspective of years past, he can summon to the session of sweet silent thought a series of triumph which had been to the general shopper has a very indefinite structure.

The popularity of lawns organdies and all the sheer muslins which were dear to the general shopper has a very indefinite letters, and children. In the lightest quality, which is about the texture of a linear government, and ch

cloths. As the general shopper has a very indefinite idea of what the term "batiste" applies to, and as the term is indefinitely used to signify any sheer goods, linen or cotton, it may be well to explain that a cot-ton batiste is a goods that is a little sheerer than a cambrie, but heavier than a lawn; while a lawn, though partly transparent, is not as filmy and gauzy as an organdy. All these transparent and partly transparent goods form a large part of the season's supply of cottons, and are shown in flower patterns strewn over grounds which are often striped by heavier lines, forming in some cases a line, and in others a crossbar. small and medium designs are generally imported The new organdies are usually printed on dark or medium-tinted grounds, and are designed to be made up over linings and skirts of inexpensive silk, in the

solution, baside being the protegiers of wellstacked coverts within an ear distance from touch
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ONE THING THAT SPOILS WINE.

From The san Francisco Chrygolele.

"A silpert that has recently engaged the attention of European entomologists is of great interest to the wine preducers of our State," said a prominent vine-vardist recently. "Investigation among the vineyards in France proves the existence of two or three types of moths in wine cellars. These moths, it appears, thrive in damp cellars. It is said by the scientists that the moths lay grabs, which feed on the fungoid gravith that forms on the wine vats and monidy coria. The insect bores and forms galleries in the cork nearest to the glass, and through the holes thus formed air gains access to the wine, spoiling it in many instances.

From The London Telegraph.

in France proves the existence of two or three types of moths in wine cellars. These moths, it appears, there in damp cellars. It is said by the scennists that the moths lay grubs, which feed on the fungoid growth that forms on the wine vats and moulds cortastile insect bores and forms gulleries in the corineares to the glass, and through the holes thus formed air gains access to the wine, spoiling it in many instances.

Our chief didically in bottling wines has been in obtaining a supply of perfect corks. At least 25 percent of corks, after examination for fitness, are rejected. As soon as we heard about the discovery of these insects an examination of several bits was made at the vineyards, and while our cellars are in no way damp or menify, we found that the corks were perforated, and that in some cases the wine ocated through them. Now we are trying a method to stop the invokes of paraline was previous to scaling them with ordinary wax. We hope by the use of the paraline compound to stop the ravages of these insects. Neither the grubs nor insects feed upon the wine, and the coating may possibly prevent their eggs, and the coating may possibly prevent their eggs, and the coating may possibly prevent their entrance. This method of manipulating the corks is worthy of trial by all of our California winegrowers, and if successful will materially ald in promoting their interests.